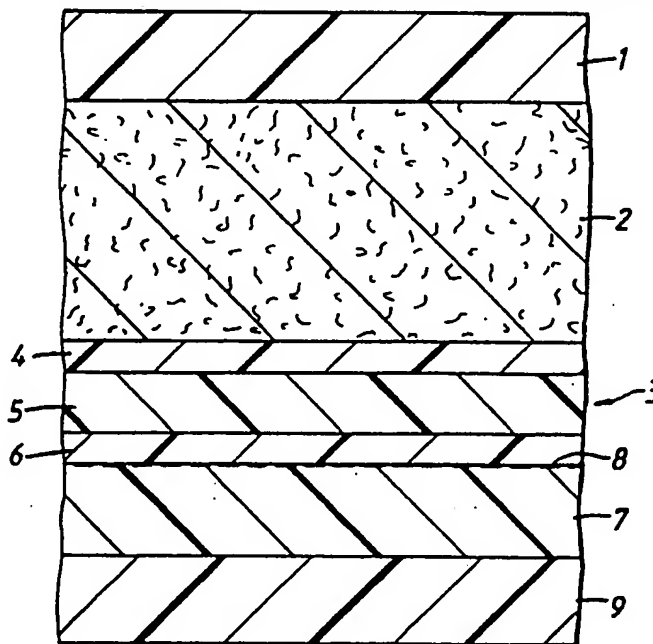




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(54) Title: IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO LAMINATES AND PACKAGING MATERIALS



(57) Abstract

A packaging carton consists of a laminate comprising inner and outer layers (7, 2) which serve to stiffen the laminate, and an intermediate layer (5) intermediate the inner and outer layers (7, 2) and by way of which the inner and outer layers (7, 2) are tied together. In one embodiment, the inner layer (7) and the intermediate layer (5) both serve as relatively good barriers to O₂ migration, the intermediate layer (5) being EVOH or PA extruded or co-extruded onto the inner layer (7), which comprises M-PET, G-PET, M-OPP, G-OPP or greaseproof paper, the coated surface (8) of the M-PET, G-PET, M-OPP, or G-OPP, facing outwards. In another embodiment, an aluminium-metallized EVOH film constitutes the inner stiffening layer and has been extrusion-laminated by an intermediate LDPE layer to the outer stiffening layer.

+ DESIGNATIONS OF "SU"

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IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO LAMINATES AND PACKAGING MATERIALS

This invention relates to laminates and packaging materials.

A wide variety of packaging materials is known. Many are in the form of laminates in order that the material may have a desired combination of properties not available from a single layer of a single composition.

For packaging cartons, known laminates generally comprise one stiffening layer, often paperboard, which also reliably retains scores and folds therein.

A conventional packaging laminate comprises, progressing inwards, an external layer of LDPE (low density polyethylene), a paperboard layer, and an internal layer of LDPE. The LDPE layers are relatively good barriers to moisture migration and provide relatively good liquid-tight seals when heat-sealed during forming of the carton.

Another conventional laminate comprises an external layer of LDPE, a paperboard layer, a further layer of LDPE, a layer of aluminium foil, and an internal layer of LDPE. The further layer of LDPE provides a relatively good bond between the foil and the paperboard. The foil provides a good barrier to O_2 and light, so that this laminate is used particularly when the contents of the carton would otherwise be deleteriously affected by migration of substances, for example O_2 , either inwards or outwards or by light. However, such foil has a number of disadvantages, for example it is relatively brittle and thus relatively liable to break during feeding, scoring and folding. Moreover, owing to its relatively smooth surface, it is relatively difficult to bond to LDPE or other polymers. Moreover, the further layer of LDPE allows significant O_2 penetration at the sealed seams and through defects, such as pinholes or cracks, in the foil.

Various alternatives have therefore been proposed.

One such alternative is disclosed in EP-A-0124772, in which the foil is replaced by a foil consisting of an oriented plastics film, e.g. of polyester, PP (polypropylene), or PA (polyamide), with aluminium vapour-deposited upon that surface of the film facing towards the inside. The latter foil has the advantage of providing a

relatively good barrier to O_2 and of being strong without being brittle. However, an LDPE layer is again used to bond the plastics film to the paperboard, so that O_2 penetration again occurs. A disadvantage of having the metallized surface of the foil facing towards the inside of the carton is that it is liable to become damaged by the heat of the seam-sealing, so reducing the O_2 barrier effect of that foil.

EP-A-0341937 discloses a range of laminates which basically comprise an external layer of LDPE, a paperboard substrate, a barrier layer preferably of aluminium foil, and at least one caulking layer of e.g. "SURLYN" adjacent to the foil, usually with an abuse-resistant layer. This range of laminates appears to be an attempt to counteract the brittleness of the foil by caulking any fractures which occur. However, not only does "SURLYN" have a relatively low resistance to O_2 penetration, but also the minimum number of layers shown is eight and the maximum twelve, so that the laminate would be relatively expensive and difficult to produce.

Other alternatives are disclosed in US-A-4701360; EP-A-0237235 and WO-89/12406.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a laminate comprising first and second layers which serve to stiffen the laminate, and a third layer intermediate the first and second layers and by way of which the first and second layers are tied together, the second layer serving also as a relatively good barrier to migration, characterized in that the third layer also serves as a relatively good barrier to O_2 migration compared to polyethylene.

According to a second aspect of the present invention, there is provided a packaging container comprised of a laminate comprising inner and outer layers which serve to stiffen the laminate, and an intermediate layer intermediate the inner and outer layers and by way of which the inner and outer layers are tied together, the inner layer serving also as a relatively good barrier to migration, characterized in that the intermediate layer also serves as a relatively good barrier to O_2 migration compared to polyethylene.

Owing to these aspects of the invention, the laminate not only has a relatively high stiffness but also provides a relatively high

barrier to O₂ migration.

According to a third aspect of the present invention, there is provided a laminate comprising first and second layers which serve to stiffen the laminate, and a third layer intermediate the first and second layers and by way of which the first and second layers are tied together, said second layer comprising surface-coated material, characterized in that the surface coating is at that surface of said material facing towards said first layer.

According to a fourth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a packaging container comprised of a laminate comprising inner and outer layers which serve to stiffen the laminate, and an intermediate layer intermediate the inner and outer layers and by way of which the inner and outer layers are tied together, said inner layer comprising surface-coated material, characterized in that the surface coating is at that surface of said material facing towards said outer layer.

Owing to these aspects of the invention, the surface coating is less liable to damage by heat-sealing.

According to a fifth aspect of the present invention, there is provided a method of providing a packaging material, comprising selecting one or more of the layers A to E mentioned herein.

The layer A constitutes either the sole layer of the packaging material or a substrate carrying one or more other layers B to E mentioned herein. The layer A may consist of one or more of the following substances:-

LAYER A

- Foamed/Expanded Plastics, for example X-PS (expanded polystyrene) and X-PP (expanded PP).
- Board (i.e. wood-fibre-based material), for example paper and paperboard.
- Artificial-fibre-based material, which may be non-woven or glass fibres
- Corrugated paper and/or plastics material
- Polymer-based material, for example PO (polyolefin), PA, EVOH (ethylene vinyl alcohol co-polymer), HDPE (high density polyethylene), LDPE, PC (polycarbonate), PET (polyethylene

terephthalate), and PP.

- Metallized material, for example M-PET (metallized PET), M-OPP (metallized oriented PP), M-EVOH, M-PA and M-paper.
- Non-metallic surface-coated material, for example G-PET (glass-coated PET) and G-OPP (glass-coated OPP)
- Wood, for example plywood.
- Leather
- Layer with windows for inspection and display of the contents
- Layer with perforations, holes or other features for opening, pouring, folding, ventilating, etc.
- Plastics profiles including hollow profiles.

The layer B is the outermost layer of the packaging material and may consist of one or more of the following:-

LAYER B

- PO, for example LDPE, HDPE, LLDPE (linear LDPE) and PP.
- Other thermoplastics, for example PC, PET, polyesters, copolyesters, EVOH, PA
- Printing
- Metallized outside layer
- Lacquers
- Preprinted films laminated to the outside
- Aluminium foil
- Holograms
- Cross-linked polymers hardened by radiation, chlorination, etc
- Mixed polymers to achieve heat-sealability and compatibility with an innermost plastics surface.
- Adhesives, tie layers, for example "SURLYN", "BYNEL" and "PRIMACORE".

The layer C is the innermost layer and may consist of one or more of the following substances selected from within one or more of the following Groups and Sub-groups:-

LAYER C

- Barriers (Group C1): EVOH; PVdC (polyvinylidene chloride); PVC (polyvinyl chloride); PA and PA-copolymers; Al-foil; PET; Polyesters and co-polyesters; PAN (polyacrylonitrile); LDPE, LLDPE and HDPE; PC (polycarbonate); PP; PVOH (polyvinyl alcohol); PBT (polybutylene

terephthalate); vinyl chloride co-polymer; filled polymers, for example mica-filled EVOH; metallized substrates, for example M-EVOH; substrates with non-metallic surface coatings; lacquers; cross-linked polymers hardened by radiation, chlorination, etc., mixed polymers; greaseproof paper; Glassine; Cellophane; adhesives; and tie layers, which may be provided by

- Extrusion- (including co-extrusion-)coating
- Extrusion- (including co-extrusion-)laminating
- Laminating by adhesives

and of which the following Sub-groups are barriers to:-

O₂, CO₂, flavours, odours, taste components and fragrances (Sub-Group C1a)

EVOH; PVDC; PA and PA-copolymers; Al-foil; PET; polyesters and co-polyesters PAN; metallized substrates; substrates with non-metallic surface coatings; cross-linked polymers; mixed polymers; greaseproof paper; Glassine; Cellophane; PVOH; filled polymers

N₂ (Sub-Group C1b) Al-foil; EVOH; Metallized substrates; substrates with non-metallic surface coatings

Essential oils (Sub-Group C1c) EVOH; PET; PC; PAN; polyesters and co-polyesters; PA and PA co-polymers; Al-foil; greaseproof paper and Cellophane,

Water and water vapour (Sub-Group C1d) PO, for example PE, LDPE, HDPE, and PET; Al-foil; metallized substrates; substrates with non-metallic surface coatings; mixed polymers and tie layers.

Vegetable oils (Sub-Group C1e) polyesters and co-polyesters; Al-foil; G-PET, and M-PET.

Abuse-resistant layers (Group C2):

Hard for abrasion resistance (Sub-Group C2a)

EVOH; PA; PET; polyesters; PAN; PP; Oriented films; lacquers; hardened cross-linked polymers; PC; greaseproof paper; Glassine; Cellophane; PBT; PVC and HDPE.

Ductile (Sub-group C2b): LDPE, HDPE and LLDPE; lacquers; adhesives and tie layers.

Heat-resistant (Sub-Group C2c): EVOH; PC; PET; HDPE; Al-foil; greaseproof paper; Glassine and Cellophane

Adhesives (Group C3) EVOH; PVdC; PVC; PA and PA-co-polymers; PET;

Polyesters and co-polyesters; PAN; LDPE, LLDPE, and HDPE; PC; PP; PVOH; PBT; Vinyl chloride co-polymer; filled polymers, for example mica-filled EVOH; lacquers; hardened cross-linked polymers; mixed polymers and tie layers,

5 which may be provided by

- Extrusion- (including co-extrusion-) coating
- Extrusion- (including co-extrusion-) laminating
- Laminating by adhesives

Flavour-/fragrance-enhancers (Group C4);

10 Oxygen scavengers (Group C5);

Preservatives (Group C6);

Susceptors (Group C7); (for converting micro-wave radiation into heat).

15 The layers A and C may contact each other, or between the layers A and C there may be one or more layers D consisting of one or more of the following substances selected from within one or more of the following Groups and Sub-Groups:-

LAYER(S) D

Barriers (Group D1): As for Group C1 herein.

20 Abuse-Resistant (Group D2): As for Group C2 herein.

Adhesives (Group D3): As for Group C3 herein.

Flavour-Fragrance-Enhancers (Group D4)

Oxygen Scavengers (Group D5)

Susceptors (Group D6)

25 Light protection (Group D7): Al-foil; metallized substrates; greaseproof paper; filled polymers; pigmented polymers; board; paper; metallized paper; unbleached paper and coated paper.

Stiffening (Group D8):

- Foamed/expanded plastics, for example X-PS; and X-PP
- 30 - Board wood-fibre-based material, for example paper and paperboard
- Artificial-fibre-based material, which may be non-woven or glass fibres
- Corrugated paper and/or plastics material
- Polymer-based material, for example PO, PA, EVOH, HDPE, LDPE, PC,
- 35 PET, and PP
- Metallized material, for example M-PET, M-OPP, M-EVOH, M-PA, and M-

paper

- Non-metallic surface-coated material, for example G-PET and G-OPP
- Wood, for example plywood
- Leather

5 Spacing/Filling (Group D9): foam; foamed plastics; expanded plastics and corrugated plastics.

10 The layers A and B may contact each other, or between the layers A and B there may be one or more layers E consisting of one or more substance selected from within one or more of the Groups D1 to D9 mentioned herein.

Preferably, there is provided a laminate comprising first and second layers which serve to stiffen the laminate, and a third layer intermediate the first and second layers and by way of which the first and second layers are tied together.

15 One or both of the first and second layers may comprise paperboard, stiff plastics, plastics sheet, foamed plastics, kraft paper, grease-proof paper, coated films, metal or plastics foil, or metallized plastics foil, for example.

20 Any one or more of the layers may constitute a barrier to light or to migration of moisture, water vapour, gases such as CO₂, O₂, or N₂, essential oils, flavour or aroma compounds, perfumes, or volatile compounds and/or may contain scavenging material, particularly O₂ - scavenging material. The barrier material may incorporate additives to obtain particular properties, such as pigments to obtain protection
25 against light, and/or be any suitable PO, such as PE, barrier films such as EVCH, metallized plastics, PA, metal foil, greaseproof paper, or coated films.

30 Externally of the first and/or second layer(s) may be one or more further layers having barrier, scavenging, protective and/or sealing properties. The barrier property can be provided by any of the barrier materials listed in the preceding paragraph. The protective property can be provided by PE (against abrasion). The sealing property can be provided by PE and/or other sealing polymers.

35 The laminate is particularly suitable for packaging purposes, especially the packaging of food and other products sensitive to migration through package walls and/or intended to be of a long-life

character. Among the packages for which it is especially useful are gable-topped and flat-topped cartons.

5 In one preferred version of the laminate, a polymer which constitutes a relatively good barrier to O_2 migration, e.g. EVOH or a PA (such as MXD6), forms the third layer and the first layer is formed by a paperboard, stiffening layer onto which the EVOH or PA is
10 extruded directly or indirectly. Thereafter, a material having both stiffening and O_2 barrier properties, such as M-PET, G-PET, M-OPP, G-OPP, or M-EVOH, or greaseproof paper, as the second layer, is laid onto the third layer, thereby itself to provide a further barrier to
15 O_2 migration and also to protect the third layer against heat utilized during subsequent heat-sealing of carton blanks, for example. Where the second layer is a material with a coating at one of its surfaces, for example M-PET, G-PET, M-OPP, G-OPP, or M-EVOH, the coated surface
20 is directed towards the third layer, thereby to protect the surface coating itself against such heat. Greaseproof paper has the advantage over M-PET, G-PET, M-OPP, G-OPP and M-EVOH, that it is cheaper for the same stiffness. Upon the outside of the second layer is extruded directly or indirectly a moisture barrier layer such as
25 PE, which protects against moisture the second and third layers, which in the case of greaseproof paper, does not constitute a barrier to moisture, and, in the case of EVOH or PA, have their O_2 barrier properties decreased by moisture. The third layer, in the case of EVOH or PA, is much less liable to crack on scoring or folding than is
30 the second layer in the case of greaseproof paper or the metal or glass coating in the case of M-PET, G-PET, M-OPP, G-OPP, or M-EVOH, and thus is much better able to maintain the O_2 barrier property of the laminate during subsequent conversion of the laminate into a carton.

30 If the first layer is semibleached multilayer paperboard and the second layer is unbleached greaseproof paper, the laminate gives very good protection against light.

35 The O_2 barrier effect of EVOH or PA combined with M-PET, G-PET, M-OPP, G-OPP, M-EVOH or greaseproof paper appears to be overall greater than the simple sum of their individual O_2 barrier effects.

On the outside of the paperboard layer is a layer of a material,

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such as PE, constituting a moisture-barrier and heat-sealing material.

The EVOH or PA can be applied as a monolayer or as a co-extrusion with other plastics material; it is preferably attached to at least the second layer by means of a tie layer. It is advantageous if the EVOH or PA is applied to the M-PET, G-PET, M-OPP, G-OPP or greaseproof paper in a molten state, since it thereby fills the pores in the coated surface or the greaseproof paper surface and thus increases the combined O₂ barrier effect of those two layers.

In a container made from the laminate, the layers are preferably arranged as shown in the single Figure of the accompanying drawing, which is a fragmentary cross-section through a packaging laminate. The layer arrangement is as follows, progressing inwards:-

(a) a moisture-barrier and heat-sealing layer 1 (10 to 30 g/m² LDPE)

(b) a paperboard stiffening layer 2 (150 to 400 g/m² board)

(c) O₂ barrier polymer 3, such as EVOH or polyamide (3 microns to 15 microns, preferably 3 microns to 7 microns); for example in the form "thin tie layer (4)/EVOH or PA(5)/thin tie layer (6)"

(d) M-PET, G-PET, M-OPP, G-OPP 7 (6 microns to 25 microns, preferably 9 microns to 14 microns) with its coated surface 8 directed outwards, or greaseproof paper (25 to 100 g/m²)

(e) a moisture-barrier and heat-sealing layer 9 (10 to 70 g/m² LDPE).

The surfaces of the various layers may be treated, for example flame- or corona-discharge-treated, to enhance adhesion or sealability.

A particular example of this preferred version is now given:-

Example I

230g/m² of Duplex board is flame-treated on both sides and extrusion coated on its outside with a layer of 14g/m² LDPE. The resulting laminate is flipped over, then the inside of the Duplex board is brought face-to-face with the outside of a layer of greaseproof paper (50g/m²) in a laminating station of an extrusion coating line and between them there is co-extruded a three-layer structure consisting of an outside layer of LDPE (20g./m²), an

intermediate tie layer ("BYNEL", $5\text{g}/\text{m}^2$), and an inside layer of EVOH ($7\text{g}/\text{m}^2$). The resulting laminate then has a layer of LDPE ($35\text{g}/\text{m}^2$.) extrusion-coated onto its inside.

5 The final laminate has a greatly improved O_2 barrier effect and a greatly improved tolerance of abuse compared with using the same thickness of EVOH or greaseproof paper as the single barrier layer.

In another preferred version of the laminate, the first layer is formed by paperboard and the second layer is formed by metallized or glass-coated barrier plastics, e.g. aluminium metallized EVOH film, with the third layer being PE or a suitable tie tying the aluminium-coated surface of the film to the paperboard. Again, the innermost and outermost layers of the laminate are of a moisture-barrier and heat-sealing material, such as PE.

15 In a container made from the laminate, the layers are preferably arranged as follows, progressing inwards:-

- (a) a moisture-barrier and heat-sealing layer (10 to $30\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ LDPE)
- (b) a paperboard stiffening layer (150 to $400\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ Duplex)
- (c) polyethylene or tie (10 to $50\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ LDPE)
- 20 (d) aluminium-metallized material, such as aluminium-metallized greaseproof paper, or polymer film, for example Cellophane film or EVOH film (7 microns to 20 microns)
- (e) a moisture-barrier and heat-sealing layer (10 to $70\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ LDPE).

25 A particular example of this preferred version is now given:-

Example II

230 g/m^2 of Duplex board is flame-treated on both sides and extrusion-coated on its outside with a layer of $14\text{g}/\text{m}^2$ LDPE. The resulting laminate is flipped over, then the inside of the Duplex board is brought face-to-face with the metallized surface of the metallized EVOH film (12 microns) in a laminating station of an extrusion coating line and between them there is co-extruded a two-layer structure consisting of an outer layer of LDPE ($25\text{g}/\text{m}^2$) and an inner tie layer ("SURLYN", $5\text{g}/\text{m}^2$). The resulting laminate is then co-extrusion coated with an outer tie layer ("BYNEL", $5\text{g}/\text{m}^2$) and an inner layer of LDPE ($30\text{g}/\text{m}^2$).

The final laminate has a greater resistance to heat damage of the aluminium of the metallized EVOH film compared with a corresponding laminate with that aluminium on the inside of the film.

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CLAIMS

1. A laminate comprising first and second layers (2,7) which serve to stiffen the laminate, and a third layer (5) intermediate the first and second layers and by way of which the first and second layers
5 (2,7) are tied together, the second layer (7) serving also as a relatively good barrier to migration, characterized in that the third layer (5) also serves as a relatively good barrier to O₂ migration compared to polyethylene.
2. A laminate according to claim 1, wherein said third layer (5)
10 comprises a polymer.
3. A laminate according to claim 2, wherein said third layer (5) comprises EVOH or PA.
4. A laminate according to claim 2 or 3, wherein said polymer (5) has been extruded or co-extruded onto said second layer (7).
- 15 5. A laminate according to any preceding claim, wherein said second layer (7) comprises surface-coated polymer or greaseproof paper.
6. A laminate according to claim 5, wherein said surface-coated polymer (7) comprises PET of which a surface (8) is metallized or glass-coated, or OPP of which a surface (8) is metallized or glass-coated.
20
7. A laminate according to claim 5 or 6, wherein said surface-coated polymer (7) has its coated surface (8) directed towards said first layer (2).
8. A laminate according to any preceding claim and further
25 comprising a relatively good moisture barrier and heat-sealing layer (9) disposed to that side of said second layer (7) facing away from said third layer (5).
9. A packaging container comprised of a laminate comprising inner and outer layers (7, 2) which serve to stiffen the laminate, and an
30 intermediate layer (5) intermediate the inner and outer layers (7, 2) and by way of which the inner and outer layers (7, 2) are tied together, the inner layer (7) serving also as a relatively good barrier to migration, characterized in that the intermediate layer (5) also serves as a relatively good barrier to O₂ migration compared to
35 polyethylene.
10. A container according to claim 9, wherein said intermediate layer

(5) comprises a polymer.

11. A container according to claim 10, wherein said intermediate layer (5) comprises EVOH or PA.

5 12. A container according to claim 10 or 11, wherein said polymer (5) has been extruded or co-extruded onto said second layer (7).

13. A container according to any one of claims 9 to 12, wherein said inner layer (7) comprises surface-coated polymer or greaseproof paper.

14. A container according to claim 13, wherein said surface-coated polymer (7) comprises PET of which a surface (8) is metallized or
10 glass-coated, or OPP of which a surface (8) is metallized or glass-coated.

15. A container according to claim 13 or 14, wherein the surface-coated polymer (7) has its coated surface (8) directed towards said outer layer (2).

15 16. A container according to any one of claims 9 to 15 and further comprising a relatively good moisture barrier and heat-sealing layer (9) disposed to the inner side of said inner layer (7).

17. A laminate comprising first and second layers (2, 7) which serve to stiffen the laminate, and a third layer (5) intermediate the first and second layers (2, 7) and by way of which the first and second layers (2, 7) are tied together, said second layer (7) comprising
20 surface-coated material, characterized in that the surface coating (8) is at that surface of said material facing towards said first layer (2).

25 18. A laminate according to claim 17, wherein said surface-coated material (7) comprises metallized polymer.

19. A laminate according to claim 18, wherein said metallized polymer comprises M-PET, M-OPP, or M-EVOH.

20. A packaging container comprised of a laminate comprising inner and outer layers (7, 2) which serve to stiffen the laminate, and an
30 intermediate layer (5) intermediate the inner and outer layers (7, 2) and by way of which the inner and outer layers (7, 2) are tied together, said inner layer (7) comprising surface-coated material, characterized in that the surface coating (8) is at that surface of
35 said material facing towards said outer layer (2).

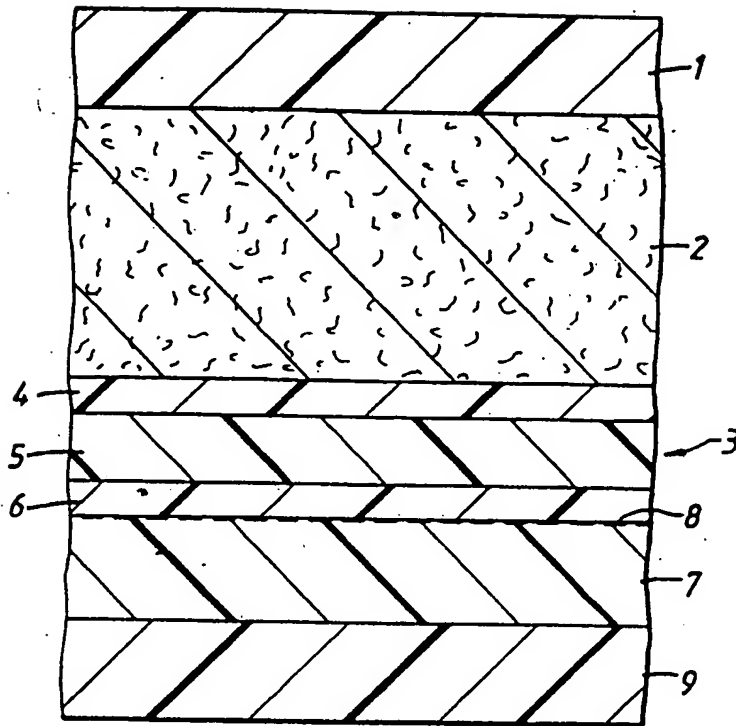
21. A container according to claim 20, wherein said surface-coated

material (7) comprises metallized polymer.

22. A container according to claim 21, wherein said metallized polymer comprises M-PET, M-OPP or M-EVOH.

23. A method of providing a packaging material, comprising selecting
5 one or more of the layers A to E mentioned herein.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/GB 91/01261

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁴		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
Int.Cl. 5 B32B27/06		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.Cl. 5	B32B	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claims No. ¹³
X	EP,A,0 096 581 (IDEMITSU PETROCHEMICAL CO. LTD.) 21 December 1983 see page 10, line 15 - line 22; claims 1,3,4,6-8; figures	1-3,5,7, 9-11,13, 15,23
A	---	6,14
X	EP,A,0 318 771 (ROBY TEKNIK AB) 7 June 1989 see claim 1; figure 2	1-4, 9-12,17, 23
A	---	5,8,13
A	EP,A,0 215 630 (PROCTER & GAMBLE) 25 March 1987 see page 5, line 3 - line 14; claims 4,5	1,3,9, 11,16
X	---	23
-/-		
<p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents:¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reasons (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
30 OCTOBER 1991	26. 11. 91	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	MCCONNELL C.H. <i>Catherine H. McConnell</i>	

II. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
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